

Idaho Grain Market Report, July 24, 2020—NEW CROP PRICES

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Prices paid by Idaho Elevators delivered to warehouses in specified locations for barley and wheat on Wednesday July 22, 2020. Barley prices in \$/Cwt. And wheat prices in \$/bu.

	Barley (Cwt.) FEED 48 lbs or better	MALTING Open Market Malting	Wheat (bu.) Milling #1 SWW	#1 HRW 11.5% Protein	#1 DNS 14% Protein	#1 HWW
Rexburg / Ririe	6.00		4.36	4.24	4.84	4.24
Idaho Falls		8.30-8.33				
Blackfoot / Pocatello		7.06				
Grace / Soda Springs	6.50		4.19	4.10	4.57	
Burley / Rupert	6.00		4.45	4.45	4.88	4.45
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	5.00		4.50			
Nampa / Weiser			NA			
Nezperce / Craigmont	4.71		4.87	5.45	4.94	
Lewiston	5.23		5.13	5.71	5.20	
Moscow / Genesee	4.74-4.93		4.90-5.00	5.09-5.48	4.97-5.55	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB
Wednesday July 22, 2020. Barley prices in \$/Cwt. And wheat prices in \$/bu.

	#2 Feed Barley 46 lbs. --	Malting Barley	#1 SWW	#1 HRW 11.5% Protein	#1 DNS 14% Protein	#1 HWW
Portland			5.70-5.80	5.94-5.99	6.10-6.30	
Ogden	7.30		4.49	4.55	4.92	3.90
Great Falls	4.60-6.00			4.56-4.65	4.98-5.01	
Minneapolis					6.15	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were down \$0.15 to unchanged for the week ending July 22. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged for the week. No net barley sales were reported by USDA FAS for the week of July 10-16. Exports of 300MT were reported to Taiwan.

Barley and Beer Industry News—Coors Banquet's sales have increased in 2020, fueled by sales velocity gains in off-premise retailers. According to the most recent all-outlet and convenience store data compiled by Nielsen, overall case volume is up 7.5% year-to-date, Driven by sales of its large packs – 18-, 24-, and 30-packs – Coors Banquet is increasingly finding an audience in younger legal-age drinkers, says Kristina Hannant, brand manager for Coors Banquet. "A lot of the new buyers are under the age of 35," driving 12% more sales than Banquet's core audience of drinkers over 45, Hannant says. "The brand has tried to target younger legal-age consumers by educating them in a unique way." Banquet is also making headway with Latino drinkers, she says, with sales velocity of large packs outpacing competitor Modelo Especial, particularly in chain retailers. For instance, large packs up Banquet are up 25% in Walmart and 17% at Albertson's locations for the last 13 weeks, compared to Modelo's 7.3% and 9% growth, Nielsen data show. Coors Banquet also created excitement around a new packaging series focusing on the 147-year-old brand's historic legacy. The brand introduced new 12- and 24-ounce cans in April that showcase packaging from the 1930s, 1960s and 1980s. The heritage packaging, which includes a map of its original distribution footprint on the inside of cases, is a nod to the various ways people who thirsted for Banquet resorted to getting their hands on it before it was widely distributed. "When Coors Banquet was first brewed, it was only available in Colorado. So these cans really tell the story of being stolen, smuggled and sought after over its long history," says Hannant. "Coors Banquet is a brand that stands for something. It's only ever been brewed in Golden, and always will be." "We're seeing double-digit growth in a lot of our bigger chains," she says. "People are looking for brands that have stood the test of time— brands that are comforting to them."

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Market News and Trends This Week—continued

WHEAT—Idaho cash wheat prices were mixed for the week ending July 22. SWW prices ranged from down \$0.10 to up \$0.17 from the previous week; HRW prices were down \$0.07 to up \$0.42; DNS prices were down \$0.71 to down \$0.05; and HWW prices were down \$0.09 to unchanged. USDA FAS reported net export sales for 2020/2021 for the period July 10-16 at 616,700 MT. Increases were to China (127,100 MT), Yemen (99,500 MT), Japan (80,800 MT), Italy (47,000 MT), and Chile (46,100 MT). Exports of 527,900 MT were to China (182,600 MT), South Korea (58,600 MT), Nigeria (52,100 MT), Chile (46,100 MT), and Mexico (36,100 MT).

Wheat News—Wheat farmers hope they'll be included as the USDA announces further additions to its Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP). "We've been hearing that they're re-evaluating wheat," Nicole Berg, Paterson, Wash., farmer and vice president of the National Association of Wheat Growers, said. Wheat was not included on a list of additional commodities now eligible for CFAP announced July 14 during a USDA webinar. The new items included green peas, mint, and additional commodities will be announced as the USDA sorts through 1,740 comments received during a public comment period, USDA representatives said during the webinar. Durum and hard red spring wheat classes are covered under CFAP while hard red winter, soft red winter and soft white wheat classes are not currently included in the program, according to NAWG. The wheat industry asks that all classes of wheat be considered for relief. The Washington Association of Wheat Growers argues that the price loss experienced by producers who sold wheat during that period is not accurately reflected in the formula used by USDA. WAWG is asking USDA to consider overall price volatility for all wheat classes during the entire January to April time frame for CFAP eligibility, and asking for assistance to growers of all wheat classes for the 2020 crop year. "Wheat growers experienced significant volatility and low prices during that time period," said Stacey Satterlee, executive director for the Idaho Grain Producers Association.

CORN—USDA FAS reported net export sales for 2020/2021 for period July 10-16 of 2,327,200 MT, increases were primarily to China (1,960,000 MT), Mexico (211,000 MT), Colombia (54,000 MT), Honduras (48,200 MT), and unknown destinations (40,600 MT). Exports of 1,050,900 MT were to Mexico (236,200 MT), Japan (230,500 MT), China (134,800 MT), South Korea (129,300 MT), and Peru (106,300 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Information Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week ending July 17 averaged 908 thousand bbls/day –down 2.47 percent from the previous week and down 12.61 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 6.356 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 19.801 million bbls on July 17, down 3.92 percent from last week and down 16.41 percent from last year. An estimated 90.07 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 4.27 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 100.359 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 4.9 millions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending July 23 2020

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, July 23, 2020:

Commodity	July 2020	Week Change	July 2020	Week Change	September 2020	Week Change	December 2020	Week Change
CHI SRW	\$5.29½	-\$0.05¼	\$5.34¾	-\$0.05¾	\$5.40½	-\$0.05¾	\$5.43½	-\$0.05
KC HRW	\$4.41½	-\$0.07½	\$4.52¼	-\$0.07¾	\$4.64½	-\$0.07	\$4.70¾	-\$0.07¾
MGE DNS	\$5.10	-\$0.02¾	\$5.23½	-\$0.03½	\$5.37½	-\$0.03½	\$5.47¼	-\$0.03¼
CORN	\$3.28	\$0.05	\$3.35½	-\$0.04¼	\$3.45½	-\$0.04¼	\$3.52½	-\$0.03½

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures prices were down as wheat exports fell. **Wheat futures prices ranged from down \$0.07¾ to down \$0.02¾ (per bu) compared to the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures prices were down for the week with a large increase in exports. **Corn futures prices ranged from down \$0.05 to down \$0.03½ (per bu) under the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES— US commercial crude oil stocks increased last week against the market expectation of a decline, according to data released by the country's Energy Information Administration (EIA) on Wednesday.

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 14.2 million bbls/day during the week ending July 17, 2020 was 103 thousand bbls/day less than last week's average. Refineries operated at 77.9% of capacity last week. As of July 17 there was an increase in Crude Oil stocks of 4.892 million bbls from last week to 536.58 million bbls, over the 5-year average of 450.305 million bbls. Distillate stocks increased by 1.074 million bbls to a total of 177.883 million bbls, over the 5-year average of 140.736 million bbls; while gasoline stocks decreased by 1.802 million bbls to 246.733 million bbls, over the 230.720 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was \$2.186 per gallon on July 20, \$0.009 lower than last week's price and \$0.564 under a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was \$2.433 per gallon, down \$0.005 per gallon from last week's level and down \$0.613 from a year ago.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, July 23, 2020 to close at \$41.07/bbl (September contract), up \$0.32 for the week.

USDA Crop Progress/Condition Report—July 20, 2020

Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Condition Rating % Good/Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Winter Wheat Harvested	74%	68%	66%	75%	-	-	-
ID Winter Wheat Harvested	6%	2%	2%	7%	-	-	-
US Spring Wheat Headed	91%	80%	88%	94%	68%	68%	76%
ID Spring Wheat Headed	92%	80%	91%	94%	78%	70%	-
US Barley Headed	88%	75%	86%	93%	75%	69%	76%
ID Barley Headed	85%	71%	85%	91%	72%	58%	-
Corn Silking	59%	29%	30%	54%	69%	69%	57%
Corn Dough	9%	3%	4%	9%			

USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—July 22, 2020

West—Monsoon conditions bringing scattered showers in the Four Corners region and parts of the Great Basin. Hot conditions in the Northwest boosts winter wheat harvesting and other fieldwork.

Plains—Mild, dry conditions across Nebraska. Soil moisture shortages concerns remain across the southern half of the High Plains. As of July 19, top soil was rated 74% very short to short in Texas, and 71% in Colorado. As of July 19, Colorado rated very poor to poor rating for (29%) ad corn (23%),

Corn Belt—Normal temperatures favoring reproductive summer crops. Rain in some of the driest areas of the eastern Corn Belt. As of July 19, Ohio led the Midwestern States with 16% of its corn and 14% of its soybeans rated very poor to poor conditions.

South—Heavy rainfall in Florida. Rainfall in the lower Mississippi Valley and environs. Warm, humid weather across the remainder of the region benefiting a rapid pace of crop development. As of July 19, 73% of the U.S. rice and 71% of the peanuts were rated in good to excellent conditions.

Outlook for U.S.— A cold front is crossing the Ohio Valley stretching eastward, reaching the northern and Atlantic Coast. Showers and thunderstorms from the Four Corner States into the upper Midwest. Heavy rain in Texas and Louisiana. Mostly dry conditions across the Pacific Coast States and parts of the southern Plains. The NWS 6-10 day weather outlook for July 27-31 calls for hotter than normal conditions nationwide, except for near or below conditions in the southern sections of the Rockies and Plains. Near or below normal rainfall most of the country, including northern Plains, middle and southern Atlantic States., and much of the West. Wetter than normal conditions in a large area from south-central U.S into the lower Great Lakes region and northern New England.

International Crop Weather Highlights—July 21, 2020

Europe— Rainfall and cool conditions benefited reproductive corn, sunflowers, and soybeans over much of central and eastern Europe. Summer crop prospects are excellent. Dry conditions in parts of Spain, France, and Italy, increasing irrigation demands for reproductive summer crops. Heat across southern Spain.

Middle East- Sunny skies in Turkey promoted the development of reproductive corn, cotton, and sunflowers.

Asia— Seasonable monsoon showers maintained favorable moisture conditions for summer (kharif) crops in India. Dry conditions eased excessive wetness in southeastern China, but more flooding occurred in the lower Yangtze Valley. Hot, dry conditions in northeastern China stressed reproductive corn. Showers overspread most of Thailand and environs, boosting moisture supplies for rice.

Australia— Showers favored vegetative winter crops in Western Australia and southern New South Wales. Limited water supplies in the wheat belt limited the water available to winter grains and oilseeds.

South America— Sunny conditions accelerated emergence of winter grains in Argentina. Seasonal dryness promoted harvesting of corn and cotton farther north.

Mexico— Showers in southern areas favored rain-fed summer corn.

Canada— Favorable conditions for Prairie spring crops. Limited moisture in Ontario and Quebec for summer crops.

FSU— Rainfall and cooler conditions benefited corn, sunflowers, and soybeans over much of the central and eastern Europe, summer crops prospects are excellent in Ukraine. Extreme heat and dryness negatively affected reproductive to filling spring wheat and barley in central Russia and portions of Kazakhstan.